

## SQU

Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored.  
I see the new Arion sail, *Bacon*.  
The lute still trembling underneath thy nail;  
At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,  
The trebles *squeak* for fear, the baces roar. *Dryden*.  
Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly  
at the *squeaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar.  
Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans  
*squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch?  
How like brutes organs are to ours;  
They grant, if higher pow'rs think fit,  
A bear might soon be made a wit;  
And that for any thing in nature,  
Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark satyr.  
In florid impotence he speaks, *Prior*.  
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*. *Pope*.  
Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of  
Homer. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.  
If he be obdurate, put a civil question to him upon the rack,  
and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.  
*SQUEAK*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry; a cry of  
pain.  
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,  
In panick horror of pursuing dogs:  
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,  
Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts wou'd break. *Dryden*.  
To *SQUEAL*. *v. n.* [*squala*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill  
sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden  
cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.  
*SQUEAMISH*. *adj.* [for *quæmish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.]  
Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily  
turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is  
used always in dislike either real or ironical.  
Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish* in re-  
spect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela. *Sidney*.  
Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamish*,  
That takes a basting for a blemish;  
For what's more honourable than scars,  
Of skin to tatters rent in wars?  
His musick is rustick, and perhaps too plain,  
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Hudibras*.  
It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious. *Southern*.  
There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the mo-  
dems, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely con-  
sults his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what  
lights he can from either. *Locke*.  
*SQUEAMISHNESS*. *n. f.* [from *quæmish*.] Niceness; delicacy;  
fastidiousness.  
The thorough-pac'd politician must presently laugh at the  
*squeamishness* of his conscience, and read it another lecture.  
Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the  
best of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of  
stomach. *South's Sermons*.  
To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, consider-  
ing the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of  
young children, is but reasonable. *Swift*.  
To *SQUEEZE*. *v. a.* [Seyran, Saxon; *ys-gwasgu*, Welsh.]  
1. To press; to crush between two bodies.  
It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards,  
as in the press for printing. *Wilkins*.  
The sinking of the earth would make an extraordinary  
convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or *squeeze*  
the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours.  
He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,  
And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden*.  
None acted mournings fore'd to show,  
Or *squeeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden*.  
When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,  
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand? *Pope*.  
2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.  
In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed*  
toward the burden. *L'Estrange*.  
3. To force between close bodies.  
To *SQUEEZE*. *v. n.*  
1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.  
A concave sphere of gold fill'd with water and folder'd up,  
upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze*  
through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small  
drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the  
gold. *Newton's Opticks*.  
What crowds of these, impenitently bold,  
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,  
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,  
Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezing* of the brain. *Pope*.  
2. To force-way through close bodies.  
Many a public minister comes empty in; but when he has

## SQU

crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get  
off. *L'Estrange*.  
*SQUEEZE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.  
A subtle artifice stands with wond'rous bag,  
That bears imprison'd winds, of gentler sort  
Than those that erst Laertes' son enclos'd;  
Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeeze*  
Of lab'ring elbow rouse them, out they fly  
Melodious, and with spritely accents charm. *Philips*.  
*SQUELCH*. *n. f.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.  
He tore the earth which he had sav'd  
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and rav'd. *Hudibras*.  
So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away  
he scampers, bawling like mad. *L'Estrange*.  
*SQUIB*. *n. f.* [*schiben*, German, to push forward.] This etymo-  
logy, though the best that I have found, is not very probable.  
1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.  
The armada at Calais, fir Walter Raleigh was wont pre-  
tily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was  
no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manœuvres, and sent upon  
them. *Bacon's War with Spain*.  
The forest of the south, compareth the French valour to a  
*squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time,  
but suddenly extinguishes. *Howel's Vocal Forest*.  
Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze;  
But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays. *Waller*.  
Furious he begins his march,  
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;  
With *squibs* and crackers arm'd to throw  
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift*.  
2. Any petty fellow.  
Ask'd for their pats by every *squib*,  
That list at will them to revile or snub.  
The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers. *Tatler*.  
*SQUILL*. *n. f.* [*quilla*, *quilla*, Latin; *quille*, Fr.]  
1. A plant.  
It hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves  
are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the  
starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out be-  
fore the leaves. *Miller*.  
Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *squill*, which  
is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth  
itself. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*.  
The self same atoms  
Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast;  
And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste. *Garth*.  
2. A fish.  
3. An insect.  
The *squill*-insect is so called from some similitude to the  
*squill*-fish, in having a long body covered with a crust, com-  
posed of several rings: the head broad and squat. *Green*.  
*SQUINANCY*. *n. f.* [*squiance*, *squincance*, Fr. *quincata*, Italian.]  
An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy.  
It is used for *squincancies* and inflammations of the throat;  
whereby it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue.  
In a *squincancy* there is danger of suffocation. *Wise man*.  
*SQUINT*. *adj.* [*squinte*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Look-  
ing obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.  
Where an equal poise of hope and fear  
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is  
That I incline to hope rather than fear,  
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion. *Milton*.  
To *SQUINT*. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct  
line of vision.  
Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a  
table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move out-  
wards, as affecting to see the light, and so induce *squinting*.  
Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over-  
against it. *Pope*.  
To *SQUINT*. *v. a.*  
1. To form the eye to oblique vision.  
This is the foul Flibbertigibbet; he gives the web and the  
pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakespeare*.  
2. To turn the eye obliquely.  
Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown,  
and another upon the sanctuary. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
*SQUINTEYED*. *adj.* [*squint* and *eye*.]  
1. Having the sight directed obliquely.  
He was so *squinteyed*, that he seem'd spitefully to look upon  
them whom he beheld. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.  
2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.  
This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,  
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,  
Looks down upon my fears. *Denham*.  
*SQUINTING*. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.  
The timbel and the *squinting* maid  
Of his awe thee; left the gods for sin,  
Should, with a swelling droply stuff thy skin. *Dryden*.  
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## STA

To *SQUINT*. *v. n.* To look askint. A cant word.  
I remember thine eyes well enough:  
Do'st thou *squint* at me? *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
*SQUIRE*. *n. f.* [Contraction of *esquire*; *esquier*, French. See  
ESQUIRE.]  
1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.  
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will,  
come out and long tail under the degree of a *squire*. *Shakespeare*.  
The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,  
And gentlemen of blood. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
2. An attendant on a noble warrior.  
Old Bute's form he took, Anchises' *squire*  
Now left to rule Ascanius. *Dryden's Æneid*.  
Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage. *Pope*.  
3. An attendant at court.  
Return with her—  
I could as well be brought  
To kneel his throne, and *squire*-like pension beg,  
To keep bare life a-foot. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
*SQUIREL*. *n. f.* [*squirail*, French; *scurius*, Latin.] A small  
animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree  
to tree.  
One chance'd to find a nut,  
In the end of which a hole was cut,  
Which lay upon a hazel-root,  
There scatter'd by a *squirrel*:  
Which out the kernel gotten had;  
When quoth this fay, dear queen be glad,  
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,  
I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton*.  
To *SQUIRT*. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream. Of un-  
certain etymology.  
Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to  
*squirt* kennel water upon him as he pass'd along. *Arbutnot*.  
To *SQUIRT*. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. Low cant.  
You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering,  
that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a  
prime minister. *L'Estrange*.  
*SQUIRT*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.  
He with his *squirt*-fire could disperse  
Whole troops. *Hudibras*.  
There is war declared by a lord; his weapons are a pin to  
scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope*.  
2. A small quick stream.  
Water those with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in  
duged water. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
*SQUIRTER*. *n. f.* [from *squirt*.] One that plies a squirt.  
The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they  
were mad for the loss of their bubble. *Arbutnot*.  
To *STAB*. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.]  
1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.  
Be't lawful, that I invoke thy ghost,  
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne,  
Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;  
Stab'd by the self same hand that made these wounds. *Shak.*  
Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,  
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,  
To *stab* at my frail life. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
None shall dare  
With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war;  
But in fair combat fight. *Dryden's Knights Tale*.  
Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as  
no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first  
enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a dis-  
tinct name; as in England, where it is called *stabbing*. *Locke*.  
Poreius, think, thou seest thy dying brother  
Stab'd at his heart, and all bemear'd with blood,  
Storming at thee! *Addison's Cato*.  
2. To wound mortally or mischievously.  
He speaks poinards, and every word *stabs*. *Shakespeare*.  
What tears will then be shed!  
Then, to compleat her woes, will I espouse  
Hermione:—'twill *stab* her to the heart!  
*STAB*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A stab or wound with a sharp pointed weapon.  
The elements  
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well  
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*  
Kill the still closing waters. *Shakespeare*.  
Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriors,  
To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*. *Rowe*.  
2. A dark injury; a fly mischief.  
3. A stroke; a blow.  
He had a suitable scripture ready to repell them all; every  
pertinent text urg'd home being a direct *stab* to a temptation.  
*South's Sermons*.  
*STABBER*. *n. f.* [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy mur-  
derer.  
*STABILIMENT*. *n. f.* [from *stabilis*, Latin.] Support; firm-  
ness; act of making firm.  
They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation and shade. *Derham*.

## STA

*STABILITY*. *n. f.* [*stabilité*, Fr. from *stabilis*, Latin.]  
1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.  
By the same degrees that either of these happen, the *sta-  
bility* of the figure is by the same lessened. *Temple*.  
These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,  
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd,  
Such strength and such *stability* impart,  
That forms above, and earthquakes under ground  
Break not the pillars. *Blackmore*.  
He began to try  
This and that hanging stone's *stability*. *Cotton*.  
2. Fixedness; not fluidity.  
Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may  
conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this,  
that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled,  
that there is among them a mutual cohesion. *Boyle*.  
3. Firmness of resolution.  
*STABLE*. *adj.* [*stabile*, Fr. *stabilis*, Latin.]  
1. Fixed; able to stand.  
2. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.  
If man would be unvariable,  
He must be like a rock or stone, or tree;  
For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,  
But had a fall more desperate than we. *Davies*.  
He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,  
Subject to change. *Dryden's Knights Tale*.  
3. Strong; fixed in state.  
This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*,  
nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-  
morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
*STABLE*. *n. f.* [*stabilum*, Latin.] A house for beasts.  
I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels. *Ezra xxv. 5*.  
To *STABLE*. *v. n.* [*stabilis*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as  
beasts.  
In their palaces,  
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd  
And *stabbed*. *Milton*.  
*STABLEBOY*. *n. f.* [*stable* and *boy*, or *man*.] One who at-  
tends in the stable.  
As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the  
*stableboy*. *Swift*.  
If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stablemen* and the  
scullion to stand in his way. *Swift's Directions to the Butler*.  
I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,  
And to rough riders give my choicest wine;  
I would careles some *stableman* of note,  
And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramston*.  
*STABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *stable*.]  
1. Power to stand.  
2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.  
The king becoming graces,  
As justice, verity, temperance, *stability*,  
Bounty, perseverance, I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare*.  
*STABLESTAND*. *n. f.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or  
presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the  
stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a  
man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow  
bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or else  
standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to  
slip. *Cowel*.  
I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife, I'll go in  
couple with her. *Shakespeare*.  
To *STABLESH*. *v. a.* [*establis*, Fr. *stabilis*, Latin.] To es-  
tablish; to fix; to settle.  
Then the began a treaty to procure,  
And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests. *Fairy Queen*.  
Stop effusion of our Christian blood,  
And *stablish* quietness on ev'ry side. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*  
Comfort your hearts, and *stablish* you in every good work. *2 Thess. ii. 17*.  
Poor hereticks in love there be,  
Which think to *stablish* dangerous constancy;  
But I have told them, since you will be true,  
You shall be true to them who're false to you. *Donne*.  
His covenant sworn  
To David, *stablish'd* as the days of heav'n. *Milton*.  
*STACK*. *n. f.* [*stacca*, Italian.]  
1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly  
together.  
Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's  
height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine  
laid there. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
While the marquis and his servant on foot were chafing the  
kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him with  
a pistol. *Wotton's Buckingham*.  
While the cock  
To the *stack* or the barn-door  
Stoutly struts his dame before. *Milton*.  
*Stacks* of moist corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton*.  
An inundation, says the fable,  
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and *stack*;  
Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn  
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift*.  
2. A.